Amusements To-day. Academy of Music-Lucia. SP. M. American Isstitute—Industrial Exhibition. Bijon Opera House—Adenia. SP, M. Castno Nanon. SP. M. Comedy I hostro-Keller 1". M. Commenty Theories Reliar 2 P. M.
Baty'n Theories The Naghtries \$15 P. M.
Eden Minnes-Tableaux in Wax, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Grand Opera Mouse-Federa 2 P. M.
Rorrigan's Park Theories-Old Lavender, 2 P. M.
Roster & Bint's-Instruction The Mikado. 3 and 2 P. M.
Lyreum Theories-In Spite of All, 2 P. M. E-person Theatre-In Spite of Al. P. M.

Madison Square I heatre-Scaled Instructions 9:20 P. M.

Madison Square Garden-Horse Show.

Metropolitan Opera House-Ingonar, SP. M.

Niblo a Garden-Ministrik. SP. M.

People's Sheater-Analma. SP. M.

Standard Theatre-Mikado. SP. M. Star | heatre - At You Like It | P. M. Steinway Hall-Piene Rectial 1P. M. Thelie Theeles Bank der Sale en. IP. M.

Mion Square Theatre—Ramso and Julist. SP. M. Wattach's Pheatre—The Rive's SP. M. d Avenue Theatre—Per a Brother's Life. SP. M. th Avenue Theatre—Nikada SP. M. Sth Street Theatre—Evangeline. SP. M.
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THE SUN, New York City.
A New Story by Bret Harte.
We propose to begin in THE SUN two weeks

from next Sunday a new story by Bret Harte. Its title is "Snow Bound at Engles." It will be in three parts, and will be published on successive Sundays.

We dare say that other journals in other towns will wish to join the newspaper syndicate by which this interesting production of our eleverest story writer will be simultaneously issued.

The True Reason.

Many and various reasons for the defeat of the Republican party in this State are given by our Republican and Mugwump contemporaries.

The bloody shirt did it, says one. The weather was to blame, says the second. The Republicans were too confident and neglected to stir up the party, says a third. The snubbing of the Mugwumps was enough to account for it, says a fourth. The liquor men secretly stabbed DAVENPORT, says a fifth.

And so they go on. But Gen. KNAPP of Auburn, once Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, beats them all in finding out the true reason. "The result proves conclusively to me," says he, "what I have held for some time, that the State of New York has been Democratic for the past fifteen vears.'

With a united Democracy, and an unadulterated Democrat as a leader, New York is now a sure Democratic State, and so it will remain.

The Republicans were benten because they were in the minority, and they will be beaten the next time for the same reason. New York belongs to the Democrats.

Civil Service Pensions.

The London papers report a meeting of civil service writers, held to demand certain improvements in their condition. They want, as one of their speakers said, "security of tenure, a graduated scale of pay, a fair field and no favors for promotion, and a reasonable scheme of retiring allowances."

There is one point among these demands which has not been much discussed by theorists on this side of the Atlantic, but which nevertheless forms logically a part of what is known in this country as civil service reform. This is "a reasonable scheme of retiring allowances," or sultable pensions for those who by reason of age or accident are unwilling or unable to work any longer.

Military officers and soldiers who have served out their time, receive pensions designed to maintain them in comfort and without work during the remainder of their lives. The same system is pursued with naval officers and sallors. The reason for it is simple. These men give up to the public best days all the ordinary opportunities of secumulating property and providing for the wants of old age. During their time of activity their pay is not more than enough to maintain them properly, and the country, which profits by the labor of their viggrous manhood, rewards them by providing for disability and old age. This is the theory of the pension system, and it is a reasonable and a fair theory.

The purpose of our civil service reformers is to put the civil employees of the country on a similar footing with the military and naval employees. They are to be admitted to the Government service through examinations and to be exempt from dismissal by reason of political changes. Their tenure is to be permanent, and they give their best days to the public. With such a civil service system it is just as necessary to have a scheme of pensions, or. as the Englishmen phrase it, "of retiring allowances," as it is with the army or navy; and our civil service theorists are culpable or at any rate negligent, when they fail to bring forward into due prominence that feature of their undertaking.

Pensions are an indispensable part of what

is called civil service reform.

England's Established Church in Peril. It is now evident that the divorce of Church from State in England will be one of the main questions on which the impending Par-Hamentary election is to turn. Notwithstanding declarations from the more sagaclous leaders of the Liberals that the discussion is premature, and that the Anglican Establishment has no cause to fear immediate attack, the Tories have succeeded in filling churchmen with alarm that has called forth energetic measures of precaution and defence. The Church question having been thus forced into the canvass may produce such a disruption of the Liberal ranks as to confound the calculations based on merely

political predilections. The unusual step taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury and York in issuing at this time an address to the electors proves that they, at all events, deem the present situa tion critical. By exhorting voters to think for themselves, instead of suffering their action to be dictated by party associations, the authors of this document aim a blow unmis takably at the Birmingham caucus system which is controlled by Nonconformist politicians, and which has been most successfully applied in the north of England, where the Nonconformists are particularly strong. It is plain that the Archbishops do not trust thouseurances of Mr. Chamberlath that the Establishment will not be disturbed in the next Parliament. Demolished, indeed, it cannot be until the Radicals acquire a decisive majority of the House of Commons. But a very serious disturbance of its stability must result from the movement to reconstruct the House of Lords, for it is generally admitted that any scheme of reconstruction will involve the exclusion of Bishops from a legis-

lative body. With the firmest resolve to

keep his word, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN could not hold back his followers from raising the whole question of the Church's relation to the State, for the House of Lords is certain to be the chief object of Radical attack, and neither Whig nor Tory peers can be trusted to fight so stoutly for the prelates as they

may fight for themselves.

Neither do the Archbishops put much faith in Mr. GLADSTONE's screne assertion that the hour of trouble is far off. Even if they felt certain that the late Premier would live many years and continue to exercise almost autocratic authority over all sections of the Liberal party, what guarantee would they have that the statesman who disestablished the Anglican Church in Ireland might not make up his mind to do a like thing in England on the same plea, that a sect represent ing only a minority of a community has no moral right to peculiar privileges? If that principle was sound enough to justify Mr. GLADSTONE in wrenching off the branch, why may it not impel him to cut down the trunk also? But, admitting that the question whether the adherents of the Anglican Communion are in a minority has not yet been definitely settled, and that Mr. GLADSTONE, according ly, might be personally willing to defer the separation of Church and State, we do not see how he can reasonably expect the trus tees of a great interest to rest content with the good will of a man advanced in years whose active work in Parliament and Cabinet is well-nigh over. "The subject of disestab lishment," he says in a lately published letter, "Is for others and not for me to deal with." Precisely so; but the urgent question for churchmen to consider is, Who will the "others" be, and how soon will they be summoned to the direction of affairs? During the last six months Mr. GLADSTONE has repeatedly averred that while he would belo his party to win one more victory, he should have to leave the subsequent guidance of their triumphant forces to younger hands. That those hands will ultimately be Mr CHAMBERLAIN'S, and that they cannot ever temporarily be Lord Harrington's, except through the latter's abjuration of the principles he has hitherto contended for, has been emonstrated by every noteworthy incident and utterance of the contest now proceeding.

Quite as unlikey was it that churchmen could be pacified by the prediction that the next House of Commons would be a short one, and by the implied counsel to reserve their energies for an ensuing election. Such a prophecy does not come with consistency from Liberals, who in the same breath speak confidently of securing a majority over Conservatives and Home Rulers combined Should their hopes be fulfilled-should they obtain a preponderance of 50 votes over all opponents-the next Parliament may prove as long-lived as the last Obviously the surest method of averting disestablishment is to prevent the Liberals from gaining any such ascendancy, and that is what churchmen are practically advised by the Archbishops to do. That the English Catholies should be disposed to aid them is one of the most striking events of the day, and requires more careful examination than we can give it at this time.

The Chinese Troubles.

The expulsion of the Chinese from Tacoma in Washington Territory, on Tuesday, by the combined action of citizens, is a very striking incident in the anti-Chinese crusade. Coupled with this event is the calling together of the Grand Jury of King county, apparently with a view to indict certain leaders in this crusade. Still more important action is that of Gov. SQUIRE, who, in view of the fact that to-day had been fixed in a large part of the Territory for driving out the Chinese, issued vesterday a proc amation calling on all the officers of the law to preserve the peace.

The withdrawal of a large part of the troops who have been serving at Evanston and Rock Springs is a sufficient indication that no additional disturbance of consequence is feared at those points. The detachment at Evanston consisted of four companies under Lieut.-Col. T. M. ANDERSON Those at Rock Springs, under Lieut.-Col. H L. CHIPMAN, included Company E, Seventh service of the country the flower of their | Infantry, Capt. W. I. REED, and Company B. Lieut, C. A. BOOTH; Company G, Ninth Infantry, Capt. A. Morron, and Company C, Lieut. BAXTER; Company C. Twenty-first Infanry, Capt. F. H. E. EBSTEIN, Company D. Capt. T. H. BRADLEY, and Company H. Lient, F. E. ELTONHEAD. Three or four hundred Chinamen have returned to the mines, and are working under the protection of a military force which is more than sufficient for

guarding the men and machinery. Gen. SCHOFIELD at first thought it might be necessary to declare martial law over the disturbed Rock Springs region, on the ground that the troops must hold the mines, and that their removal would be followed by a general massacre of the Chinese. A proclamation of martial law, however, in now clearly not necessary. The main ground for apprehending future trouble is the disposition of many parts of the Pacific coast to combine upon the early part of November as the date for expelling the Chinese.

Undoubtedly the serious element in the anti-Chinese crusade is its extent. In Wyoming its demonstrations have been made not only at Rock Springs, but at Evanston Almy, and Green River, while at Chevenne the Chinese have been notified to quit the town. Puget Sound is the scene of like intimidations. In Squak Valley the Chinese hop pickers were attacked some weeks ago and two of them killed, while others have been badly beaten. One of the seven men indieted for killing the Chinaman was acquitted on Tuesday, and a like verdict is expected in the other six cases. At the Coal Creek mines twenty miles from Seattle, the lodging houses of the Chinamen were burned and their inmates driven into the woods. At the Newcastle mines a masked mob expelled the Chinese. Meetings in Washington Territory have asked committees everywhere to notily the Chinese to move away from the region at a fixed date. In Butte, Montana, the policy of driving out the Chinamen has been resorted to, and at Anaconda they have been driven out. At several important points in California, including San Francisco, action has been begun against the Chinese. In a Los Angeles county vineyard, on Tuesday, serious trouble occurred between white and

Chinese laborers. Nevertheless, it is not in every ordinary labor disturbance, but only in a dangerous rising against the law, which cannot be repressed by ordinary means, that the troops, on specific application and orders

by the proper authorities, may intervene. An Inquiry Answered.

" By the way," inquires our esteemed contemporary, the New York Herald, "what has become of Mr. HUBERT O. THOMPSON?" This question is not difficult to answer.

Mr. Thompson is still the able lender of ne of the two great divisions of the Democentic party in this city, He is still the trusted friend of the Admin-

stration at Washington. He is the man who ight well have been appointed Collector of the Port of New York in place of WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON

A damaging volley has carried off some of

his officers and crew, but he is on deck yet, with his colors flying, ready to strive for Democratic victory when the time comes.

How to Protect the Monument.

We disapprove of the destruction of the ANDRÉ monument. The reason we disapprove of its destruc

tion is that blowing it up was unlawful. This is the only reason. There is a very simple way to prevent any further efforts to destroy it.

Efface all existing inscriptions and engrave ipon it these words:

Tern Stone
Marks the Spot where John Aspan,

A British Spy.
Was Deservediv Hanged

From American patriots his memory Merits neither respect nor commiseration.

The election of Tuesday proves that the Democratic party minus the Mugwumps is numerically stronger than the Democratic party plus the Mugwumps. Even in view of the famous paradox that "a part is often larger than the whole," the fact strongly suggests to the thinking mind that the Mugwump as a

Nobody will object to the monument then

political entity is nothing but a humbug. The man who supplies beverages for the Senate might find this a favorable time to enter into a contract with the Pleasant Valley Wine Company. St. JEROME EDMUNDS, who is an export in cold tea and some other ilquids, met the recent President of that company in the lobby of Madison Square Garden the other night, and when Congress opens he can introduce him to the head butler of the Capitol tea room.

A friend of ours in Brooklyn asks: 1. What, according to the law is cambling? 2. Would it be against any existing law to have a wheel of fortune in a church fair, if not money but small rticles can be won?

A good definition of gambling or gaming is playing at cards, fare, or any other game of chance for money or other valuable thing Under our Penal Code a person who exacts or receives money or anything of value won unler such circumstances forfeits five times the value of the money or thing received, to be re-

The second query brings up the question thether a church raffle or wheel of fortune is a lottery. A lottery is defined in the Penal Code as "a scheme for the distribution of property by chance among persons who have paid or agreed to pay a valuable consideration for the chance, whether called a lottery, raffle or gift enterprise, or by some other name;" and contriving or drawing a lottery, or assist ing therein, is unlawful and punishable by fine and imprisonment. For many years lotteries have been discountenanced in this State. The Constitution prohibits them, and the Revised Statutes contain many provisions against them. The fact that small articles are given by lot instead of money does not evade the inhibition.

The test as to whether a scheme is a lottery or not, as laid down by the Court of Appeals in 1884, is this: Does the holder of the ticket run the risk of loss? In case a prize is not drawn. will his money be lost and no return be had? If the purchaser receives a valuable thing for his money, as, for instance, a bond and an additional sum depending upon a contingency, which is to be decided by lot or chance, then it is not a lottery, because in any event he can recover the value of his bond, subject to the fluctuation of the market. But it is clear that this church raffle business is entirely fliegal. It may be, however, that the law might be evaded by placing in the wheel of fortune as many prizes as there are tickets issued and sold.

The Republicans of New York ought by this time to understand that, if they had taker our advice and nominated Joseph Honges CHOATE for Governor, they would have had great deal better luck; and yet they would have been smashed. But not so dreadfully.

The verses which Col. John A. Joyce adlresses to Dante and dedicates to Archdeacon FARRAR are worthy the genius of the poet of the Whiskey Ring. "Dante!" exclaims Col. JOHN A. JOYCE, "the poet of ages,

"Still shines with a mystical ray, Greatest of all Christian sages, And grand as the sunlight of day." Col. JOYCE further informs Archdeacon FAR-BAR that DANTE flushed o'er the earth like a meteor.

And gave to the world a new birth. White Hope led to eternal bloom." Col. JOYCE proceeds to allege that although

emples and towers may crumble. "While Princes and Popes pass away. Man to his blindness will stumble, But the teachings of Dantz will stay." Nobody will doubt that Col. Joyce and not

these stanzas, and also the concluding one, in which the poet states that DANTE, an exile from Florence, wandered. "Bereft of all joy on this sod;
But his heart and his soul ever condered
On the love and the glory of Gop!" DANTE himself has described the place where

poets like Joyce will receive their everlasting

the real author of "Beautiful Snow," composed

reward; but whether the place is in Paradise. Purgatory, or Sheol we prefer not to say. After the fall of Khartoum the Mahdi declared that his army would start for Egypt four months after Ramadan. The expedition has not been greatly delayed if we may credit the report from Assouan that a large rebel army is now marching down the Nile from Khartoum to Abu Hamed, 360 miles north. In point of fact the followers of the new Mahdi already control the river from Khartoum to Dongoia. about 700 miles. Early in August 4,000 dervishes occupied Dongola, and have been living there on supplies furnished by the neighboring tribes. Only 230 miles further north is

Dongola and many of his followers were compelled to fiee on account of the aid they gave he English, who left them to their fate. There is reason to believe that the Soudanese do not now possess sufficient unity and enthusiasm to seriously menace Egypt with invasion Since the retreat of the British we have heard little from Khartoum except reports of revolts in Kordofan and bitter quarrels among the Mahdi's chief followers. It is now reported. however, that the Egyptian garrison has abanloned Sennaar, which, if true, gives the rebellious Soudanese the entire control of the Nile

Wady Halfa, on the boundary between the

Soudan and Egypt, whither the aged Mudir of

as far north as Dongola. Senator Evants is not surprised by the Democratic victory in New York, because, he says, "nothing surprises him now in politics, We should think not. After a man has profited as much and as long by the HAYES fraud as Mr. Evants did, he ought to be hardened gainst surprise of any sort.

English cotton manufacturers have thought that very poor cloth stiffened with sizing was good enough for the Chinese and other halfcivilized customers. The result is that American cottons have been driving the poor English wares out of the market, and the consuls of Great Britain in all the treaty ports are now sounding an alarm in the cars of the cotton mill owners of Manchester. Our cotions are too dear to suit the Chinese peasant, but he has found that the English goods are dear at any price. The English consuls write that the American cloth is popular because it is very durable, and that the native Chinese cottons

outwear three or four English fabrics. The lowest savages are apa to know when they are badly cheated, and more than one exclorer has got into trouble because the cloth with which he paid his way was not what it appeared to be. Millions of the natives of Africa never heard of America, but into very many of their languages they have introduced the word Moricani, which signifies an honest quality of sotton cloth made in this country that explorers use as currency.

The Republicans should not let the defeat of DAVENPORT lie too heavily on their hearts. He is the lightest man their party ever ran for

ANDREW JOHNSON was drunk-drunk on whis-

How do you know? Were you drinking with him at the time of his inaugural? This talk is foolish. The inaugural was absurd, but it was perfectly coherent and highly intellectual, and was spoken without a hicbough. It was not alcohol, it was opium,

Neither WARNER MILLER por ALONZO B. CORNELL, nor even Brother-in-Law Sherman S. Rogens, will think it of the slightest conse quence who IRA DAVENPORT is for or against as the next Senator in Congress from this State.

The exact position of Cart. Schunz remains in inexpicable puzzle, - Albany Fires. Not at all. He is a transcendental moralist who made all he could out of HAVES's fraud.

Having brought his party to grief in New fork, IRA DAVENPORT will soon drop into obscurity in the south wing of the Capitol at Washington.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Enton Appointed Temporarily to Thomas's

Pince-The Democratic Members. WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 .- The President this afternoon appointed Mr. Dorman B. Eaton to be a member of the Civil Service Commission, in place of Mr. Thoman, whose resignation wa accepted to take effect on Nov. 1. The appointment is a temporary one, however, as it is proposed to appoint a permanent successor to Judge Thoman in a short time. Mr. Eaton consented to serve on the Commission for a few weeks to assist the newly appointed Commis sioners in familiarizing themselves with their duties, and also to close up certain unfinished

duties, and also to close up certain unfinished matters in which he is interested. It is not known who will succeed Mr. Eaton, beyond the fact that the new appointen will be a Republican in full sympathy with civil service reform.

The new members of the Commission are very acceptable to the Democrats here. Inquiry shows that Mr. Edgerton was an applicant for the place, and was recommended for it by Vice-President Hendricks, Gov. Gray, and other leading Indiana politicians. He was also endorsed by Chief Justice Waite and other distinguished gentlemen of both parties. Mr. Edgerton has been for some time identified with civil service reform movements in his State, and is said to be thoroughly in accord with the President in his views on this subject. Col. Tranholm was not an office seeker, and the appointment was tendered him entirely without solicitation on his part. He visited the city about a week or ten days, and while here the place was offered him, and he accepted it. It may be said that the President was drawn toward him particularly by his views on the silver question. On a provious occasion a Government appointment, in connection with the Labor Bursan, was offered Col. Trenholm, but he declined it.

Mr. Eaton was reappointed mainly that he

Mr. Eaton was reappointed mainly that he Mr. Exton was reannointed mainly that he might prepare the annual report. This work will occupy Mr. Enton for the most of the month, and when it is finished he will probably retire. Mr. Coon would probably have been selected to be Mr. Exton's successor had he not written such a saucy and partisan letter of re-ignation. Its tone offended the Administration and wrecked his chances of further preferment at its hands.

The New Steel Navy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 .- Secretary Whitnev's agreement to take the Dolphin conditionally means simply that, as the Government had practically paid for her under Mr. W. E. Chandler's administration, it could best in demnify itself, in the present condition of Mr. Roach's affairs, by regarding her as property upon which it had a lien up to her full value. Moreover, as in a legal enforcement of this lien she would probably have to be sold at auction for the trifle she would bring for commercial purposes, the Government would really do better by employing her as a naval vessel at

cial purposes, the Government would really do better by employing her as a naval vessel at her contract valuation, even with all her imperfections. Including her disappointing speed, supplying meanwhile such defects as can be subdied. This is the pith of the Secretary's letter, while the accommanying agreement contempiates an utilimate legal determination of the question whether she was built according to contract, as Mr. Roach claims, or is merely a piece of property covered by a lien that vests its ownership in the Government.

The result in any case is practically to put the Dolphia in the navy. In addition, the Advisory Board has begun its task of visiting the yards at Chester with a view to completing the Chicago, Atlanta, and Boston under the understanding arrived at with the assignees as to the wages of Mr. John Roach's work men, and the number of them to be employed. Finally, the Bursaus of Construction and of Steam Engineering are preparing dotalled plans and specifications for the four additional vessels authorized by the last Congress. They have begun with the light-draught gunboat, and will go on to the big cruisers. A Board of experts, however, will be appointed to examine and report on the plans of the two bureaus before any contracts are made in accordance with them.

Thus the recent check on the progress of the new steel navy has been entirely removed, and there is a prospect of soon seeing the four vessels under construction. It is said that the size of the cruisers to be built was influenced somewhat by the exigencies of the Government in this respect. At all events the Navy Yard commission appointed under the legislation of Congress recently made the following statement:

The want of Mocking facilities its common to all yards and proves to be assures of much large surface.

ment:

The want of Mocking facilities its common to all yards, and proves to be a source of much inconvenience, even with a may of wooden ships and during peace, with from hips, which need to be donced periodically, the inconvenience will be still more serious. How totally unequal they are in this respect to the strain of many than the serious of the strain of the Sear may be gathered from the annual reports of the Sear which prove that this great defect cannot be presented in too marked a manner.

presented in too marked a manner.

This is the judgment of experts, made after careful examination. The department owns a quantity of floating docks, but their condition is a sufficient token that they belong to a period in mayal administration when expensive and unwise experiments ruled. The construction of suitable grantite docks would be a matter of great cost and time. There is a possibility, however, of constructing timber docks rapidly and at comparatively light expense, while the building of stone docks should go on more deliberately. The former could be completed in season for the use of the new cruisers. Probably Mr. Whitney's annual report or the accompanying documents will have something to say on this subject.

There will be No Change in the President. From the Evening Post.

President Cleveland has a definite policy, and t is his purpose to execute it. The fact that the fall elections have gone one way or another will not cause him to deviate from the course which he has marked It is significant that the only utterances about the onse are such as sharply antagonize all the

views and conclusions of the spoilsmen. There Should be a Soldiers' Monument to

Gen. MeCiellan.

TO THE ETITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Undoubtlesire to express their love for him in the enduring form of a monument. Not one of lavish beauty, paid for by the rich, but plate and pure in form, as was his own heart, and given by his soldiers, according to their I know of no one better able than you to aid in giving

hase who have these feelings the opportunity to ex I am also sure that your so doing would be gratefully emembered by those who served under and devotedly appreciated him. Yours respectfully,

J. Massikin Davies

Formerly of Second New York Cavalry. Hard Luck for Illinois Farmers.

Totoxo, Nov. 4.- The great orchards in cen-

ral Illinois are rapidly going to decay.
Two years ago the export of applea from Champaign munity alone exceeded Stutty bushels, to say nothing of immense quantities of pears and cherries. This ritle apole crop is less than half enough for home consumption.

The past two winters have killed more than 60 per cent of the acpt tree and from 80 to 60 per cent of the Sear tree. Orchards say that if the coming winter is an severe as the last two, there will not be a benithy acid or pest tree left in the part of the State. Very few of the orchards will be replanted. E. B. Cusers.

Wark to be Resumed at Roach's.

CHESTER, Pa., Nov. 5.-Orders have been received at Roach's shippard to start up on Monday me ng next, and the machinery is being just in order to that and. Sawal Constructor Steels, who will have charge of the completion of the cruisers, arrived at the yard to

A correspondent in Lockport inquires which A correspondent in the paper published in the United States. We suppose that it is the Boston Pilot, added by that able thinker and charming gentleman.

IRISH STRENGTH IN GREAT BRITAIN.

How the Irish Voters in Bogiand and Scot-iand will Make Their Votes Tell. GLASGOW, Oct. 21 .- The Irish vote in Great Britain is a subject of the greatest anxiety at the present moment to the rival Liberal and Conservative parties. How it is about to be east, is seriously exercising the minds of every prominent English politician as the general lection draws near, and the smallest indication of explicitness in the matter from any responsible member of the Nationalist party is keenly criticised by the leading organs of Tory and Radical opinion. The part which the Irish voters in England and Scotland will have to play in the electoral fight in November, will be so momentous in its influence upon the future prospects of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury that some observations with reference to the real strength of the Irish vote and the probable direction it will take may be of some interest to the readers of THE SUN. The district member system of representa-

tion adopted in the new reform scheme, has rendered it impossible to elect an Irish member by an exclusive Irish vote in any constituency n Great Britain, excepting, perhaps, Scotland Ward division in Liverpool. I am aware that more sanguine statements have been made on this point, and that as many as six Parnellites. have been counted upon by enthusiastic supporters from this side of the Irish Channel; but this is a figure based upon fancy rather than on fact. The direct power of the Irish vote in Great Britain has been very much overestimated, owing to the fact that its accidental influence has often been strikingly manifested where a few votes have turned the scale between evenly balanced Whigs and Tories. The number of Irish voters in England is altogether disproportionate to the Irish population of the country. Liverpool, with cle 200,000 Irish people, has not 10,000 Irish London, Manchester, Birmingham, voters. Sheffield, and other large centres of population, have no more than five per cent. of their numerous Irish inhabitants on the registration lists. This city of Glasgow, with its 100,000 Irish, has about 9,000 of the number electors out of a total of near 70,000 oity voters; but in no other city in Great Britain will the voting power of our people be higher than five percent, of their population. Glasgow being divided into nine constituencies (including two outskirt divisions), no more than 1,200 frish voters will be able to go to the pol's in the most Irish district of the nine; and it will easily be seen from this fact how impossible it would be to return a single Irish member, where we have even 9,000 voters and 100,000 of an Irish population.

Not with standing this inability to make the Irish vote directly feit by the return of Irish members, the balance of English purty power is so even in a large numer of constituencies in Irish, has about 9,000 of the number electors

members, the balance of English party power is so even in a large numer of constituencies in England and Scotland that it is estimated that from fifty to seventy elections can be controlled by its means. It is this circumstance which lends such vast importance to it in the eyes of English politicisms, and why the way in which it ought to be cast, in the best interests of the it ought to be cast, in the deat interests of the Irish cause, must be a subject of grave consideration to the Irish leaders.

In England the prevailing impression is that Mr. Parnell will advise the Irish of Great Britania to support the Tories. Many of the Liberal leaders and most of the Liberal papers take it for granted that this is the settled purpose of the Irish leader, and they are bitterly reproaching us, in consequence, for our ingratitude to Mr. Gladstone, while they are assailing the Tories for adowing the National League to rule Ireland in return for the Irish vote in November. Men of such prominence as Mr. Trovelyan and Lord Resebery are lending themselves to the devices of the Irish landlords by shamelessly repeating the lies about agrarian crime and the exaggerations of the boycotting which is going on in Ireland. They are also appealing to English prejudice to return the Liberals to power, in order to come to the rescue of the "persecuted loyalists," who, according to landlord statements, are left to the tender mercles of the National League, through an understanding between Mr. Parnell and the Tories. These transparently dishonest thetics, joined with the coercionist record of the late Liberal Government, are reconciling many Nationalists to a most repugnant course of policy, the giving of such Irish support to the Tory—that is, the landlord—party as may land them back in power after November. It is a policy having little beyond "the sweetness of revenge" to recommend it, and its adoption would be fraught with the most serious consequences to the future of the Irish cause in the imperial Parliament.

Mr. Parnell, however, has not yet intimated ish cause, must be a subject of grave con ation to the Irish leaders.

and its adoption would be fraught with the most serious consequences to the fature of the Irish cause in the imperial Parliament.

Mr. Parnell, however, has not yet intimated what his advice to the Irish electors of Great Britain will be. If he adopts the views of his most prominent Parliamentary supporters, the Tories will get the Irish vote. If he looks a little beyond the immediate future, at inevitable changes in the composition and leadership of the Liberal-Radical party, he will hesitate before he gives a strength to the Tories which, in all probability, would be used to maintain the Irish landereds for some time longer in an economically impossible position. There is nothing in English politics more certain than a near split in the ranks of the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone's influence alone holds it together, and, this is a link which any

certain than a near split in the ranks of the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone's influence alone holds it together, and this is a link which alone holds it together, and this is a link which alone holds it together, and this is a link which alone holds it together, and this is a link which alone holds will induce him to enter another Liberal Cabinst, must render it impossible for Lord Hartington to accept office if such terms are conceded to the Radical chief. A Liberal Government would be no more possible without Mr. Charker help had a fory to wriment without Mr. Charker help had a fory to wriment without Mr. Charker help had a fory to wriment without must be the outcome of such a situation? The must be the outcome of such a situation? The must be the outcome of such a situation? The must be the outcome of such a situation? The must be the outcome of such a situation? The must be the outcome of such a situation? The mass follows: Assuming that the Irish wote is cast follows: Assuming that the Irish wote is cast follows: Assuming that the Irish wote is cast power with a small majority—a very unlikely contingency—or that their opponents may be placed, despite the loss of Irish aupport, in a similar position, which is the more probable forecast, this would give the fate of either party into the hands of Mr. Parnell—hut only so long a similar position, which is the more probable forecast, this would give the fate of either party into the hands of Mr. Parnell and one that the party is not the hands of Mr. Parnell and the party; and it is an abundity to suppose for a single moment that such a party, finding itself dominant both in the Lords and Commons, would hand over the Tary side would at one give an overwhelming majority to the landlord party; and it is an abundity to suppose for a single moment that such a party. Minding itself dominant both in the Lords and Commons, would hand over the Tary side would at one of the party in the case of the

the subs and societies of the English democracy. This sympathy will be changed into bitter opposition if the Irish vote is given to the Tory party, as the ordinary English mind will fall to see the consistency between our fecre opposition to landiordism in Ireland and our seeming support of the landlord power and party in Great Hritain. Should such a course of action to decided upon, we will be playing the part of the dog in the fable who dropped the substantial piece of meat in order to catch at its reflection in the stream.

What then, ought to be the policy of Mr. Parnell with reference to the Irish vote in Great Britain in the November elections?

The policy which has been followed since the general election of 1874 will, in my opinion, be the safest course to adopt. Let every candidate refusing to promise to vote for Home Rules be opposed by the Irish electors of the constituency, whether the candidate be Radical, Whig, or Tory; and let their support only be given to those candidates who will pledge themselves to so vote. This line of action will have both, common sense and consistency at its back, It will lose us of freeds among the be given to those candidates who will pleuse itemselves to so vote. This line of action will have both common sense and consistency at its back. It will lose us no friends among the English and Scotch democracies, while it will gain us many supporters from those who are now studying the fundamental justice of our position. It will harmonize more with the views and wishes of the Irish voters themselves than would the counter policy which should require them to help into power the enemies of popular liberty and the uphoiders of social infquittes in Ireland as well as in Great Britain. By making our line of action in the struggle for national independence go parallel with the progress of democratic over aristocratic nower in Great Britain, we will be marching on the surest way to victory, while we will be sacrificing no principle for which we have been contending during that long and desperate struggle.

to victory, while we will be sacrifleing no principle for which we have been contending during that long and desperate struggle.

So far, the Tories have spoken no word which would lead us to expect the concession of Home Rule from them, should they be returned to power again. The good behavior of their Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is due entirely to the weakness of his party and the policy of angling for Irish votes with which to defeat Liberal opponents. If he were strong enough to stand by the landlords, it is nonsense to suppose he would not do so. The Tory nature cannot have so far changed in recent times as to cause the landlord party to throw over the landlord class of Ireland, after having stood by them for centuries. The Tories are simply playing a desperate game for the present in the hone of again being able to regain office. They count upon the near defection of the Whigs from the Liberal party, and It they can only climb to power by aid of the Irish vote they would soon find themselves sanfliciently independent of Mr. Pernell's support to hurl all the power of the British empire in Ireland against the movement of the National League.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theadere Thomas's First Matines. The series of matinées belonging to Mr. Thomas's forty-sight concerts was begun yesterday afternoon in the Academy by a brilliant orchestral exhibition. As has already been said, there are three grades of profundity, or what is commonly called "heaviness," in the programmes of those entertainments which Thomas has under his direction. Deepest depth is to be found, of course, in the philharmonics, a medium in the evenings of the populars, and the extreme of brightness, gayety, and freedom of selection characterizes programmes of the young people's alternoons. Through all this diversity the line of demarcation is not so much strictly drawn between one class of composers and another as that the mixture of light and pleasing elements is put in to a greater or less degree. While all the standard men are constantly represented, there are grouped together in clever, choice. and exquisite agreement either the light and joyous or the more thoughtful and dignified among their works. So it came to pass yester day that the concert in the Academy was in several portions of perfect display of orchestra virtuosity. In the Strauss waitz, the "Invitation to Dance" (Weber-Berlioz), and the Hur garian Rhapsody, Mr. Thomas took daring an tion to Dance" (Weber-Berlioz), and the Hungarian Rhapsody, Mr. Thomas took daring and breakneck lempos, apparently for the most part to show that there is nothing that he dare not command his men to do. Such madly rushing rapid scales, such brilliant dashes and gorgeous wealth of sound, such complete abandon of playing, has never been displayed here before, even by the previous perfection to which we have been accustomed from our hest orchestras. In spite of what often seemed dangerous speed, Mr. Thomas's artists were always well in hand and under certain control, and the effect of so much vivacity was exhibarating in the extreme. Only in the allegretto from the Seventh Symphony could a little fault be found. The wind instruments, which, from their elevated position on the stage, become much more prominent, were decidedly too loud, and the whole movement would have been improved by a more subdued quality of tone and more reposeful interpretation.

Miss Emma Juch sang with the same chester.

a more subdued quality of tone and more reposeful interpretation.

Miss Emma Juch sang with the same charming effect upon her hearers that must always
follow upon the witnessing of an artistic endeavor perfectly accomplished. Miss Juch
chooses so wisely her songs knows so thoroughly what the sphere of her capabilities is—
and it is not a small one either—and endeavors
so conscientiously to fulfil her mission, that
she leaves no loophole for criticism to thrust
itself in.

Itself in.
At the second matinde, Nov. 12, Beethoven's C minor symphony, Wagner's lovely tone-poem "Waldweben," will be performed, and Mr. Rich. C minor symphony. Wagner's lovely tone-poeur "Waldweben," will be performed, and Mr. Richard Hoffman, of whose playing we have not heard nearly enough during late years, will play Saint-Saens's Concerto No. 3 for planoforte,

Retreat of Cacores's Forces in Peru.

PANAMA, Oct. 24.—The decisive battle ex-pected in Peru between the rebel chief Cacarea and the lovernment troops has not yet been fought. Indeed. Caceres's forces are in full retreat. His army, numb

The Impeachment of President Counsies. CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 5. via Galveston.-The truggle going on in Congress between the Administra-ion party and the opposition hinges on the question of the advisability of Congress giving special p Executive. The Government has asked authority for the President to reorganize the army, but the opposition the President to reorganize the army, but the opposition contends that Congress should do the work itself. The Government will probably carry its point.

The resolutionaccusions as I-resident Gourales of peculation in office, presented by the opposition, has been sent by Congress to the Grand Jury section of that body. If the drand Jury report in favor of the cx-fresheds, trial by impeachment Congress must resolve itself into a high court, but the sentral outproposition is that there will be no bill found against him or his finance Ministers.

PANAMA, Oct. 24 .- The Star and Herald says: "A young medical student in Lima, studying for his fine examination, selected as the subject of his dissertation eport on the disease, indigenous to Peru, known as Ver-ugas or Oroya fever. To form a perfect diagnosis of he disease, he caused himself to be inoculated with the disease, he caused himself to be inoculated with virus from a vernigas pushilo, and then awaited the result. He seem exhibited all the symptoms of Oross fever, and was confident that his experiment would prove valuable to the medical profession. Unfortunitely like strength was not sufficient to withstand the viru-lence of the tere, and on Oct. 5, after suffering exer-ciating agony, he died. The relimins were followed to the grave by the scientific and medical notabilities of Linia, who declare that the student was a martyr to swince, and that his tame must be associated will those of Pasteur, Jenner, and Ferran."

Experimenting with Natural Ons. PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5.—The plant has just been completed at McKeesport by Benjamin Lauth of this city and Col. McCarthy of Maryland for the purpose of converting natural gas into illuminating gas and for making "water gas." The productive capacity of the plant is 75,000 feet of gas per day. It has been construct. pant is conserved or gas per day. It has been construct, ed to fully demonstrate the practicability of what is known as the McCarthy process, and early heat week it will be examined by experts who are to be brought on here by a syndheate of ca, italists of New York, Phinadelphia, and Baithaure. In the event of their being satisfied with its workings, a permanent organization will be formed for the Initial States. It is the infortion, if possible, to farmish New York and other cities with gas by means of pipes.

A Postmistress's Curlosity.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 5 .- Mrs. Catharine Trump Postmietress at the village of Corning, has been arrested charged with opening letters out of carlosity and reading them for the purpose of keeping hersuit posted in regard to the business secrets of her neighbors and the love affairs of the young people of the com-monity. Shis gimitted her good, and in postification al-leged that she did not know that she was committing an offence for which she could be pumished. She was put under ball to answer at the next term of the United

A Brenkwater to Cost \$40,000.000. Panama, Oct. 24.-Great improvements are

being effected in Venezuela. The work of beilding a breakwater at Laguayra on the coast, a few miles from Caracas, is to be begun at once. The entire breakwater will cost \$40.000,000. Blocks of concrete weighing 100, tone each will be laid in the sea. No money will be laid no from the public treasury. The London company agrees to accept a certain sum per reakwate for all incrediabilise going over the breakwater for hinety-mile years.

Not a Case of Suicide.

NEWPORT, Nov. 5.—The inquiry into the death of Benjamin Surton was resumed to-day. Coroner Stanberg says he authorized no statement that Burton committed mixing and that new avid-nice has been placed to his possession showing that it such a case of self-murden.

SUNBEAMS.

-The new fortifications around Paris are

no safeguard, according to German military authorities, but its siege would be more difficult than in 1870. -It has been arranged that a sum of \$500,-

OXY is to be taken yearly from the King of Bavaria's -Sir Arthur Sullivan has undertaken to compose a new sacred oratorio expressiv for the Leeds festival next autumn. He has already sketched it out. -The Eliza, a vessel loading at Quebec, is declared by the Toronto Globe to have seen a century and a half of active service, and to be yet a stauch and.

handsome craft. -A genuine English sole is reported to have been caught in Long Island Sound, near New Haren, a few days ago, and sent to a prominent naturalist -Of thirteen lynchings conducted by one

band of vigitances in Montana during the last three months, it is claimed that the right man was hanged in twelve instances. -Careful examination shows that in Mas-

enchusetts 32 per cent, of females in the laboring classes and 11 per cent, of males work on Sunday, in addition to their weekly service. -The Russian Government has decided

that liquours shall be retailed only in horels and eating houses. As a result of this edict 90,000 vodks shops will be closed on Jan. 1, 1886. -A court martial recently condemned the hief surgeon of a Rhenish infantry regiment to nine

years in the penitentiary for illegally letting off young men from military service. -Liszt has accepted an invitation to be present at the performance of his oratorio, "The Le-gend of Saint Elizabeth," at St. James's Hall, London,

on April 6. It is forty-four years since he visited London -A Justice in Georgia recently undertook to marry two couples at once and married both women to one of the men before he was aware of the fact. He

afterward got the matter straightened out to the satisfaction of the contracting parties. -Woodstock, Conn., had what is called "a swell old-fashioned husking" recently. Guests came from Boston and New York, the invitations were printed on corn busks, the grounds lighted by pumpkin jack-o'lanterna, and 225 bushels of corn husked.

-In 1855 each operator in a shoe factory (according to Massachusetts Labor Commission statis-tics) made 455 pairs of shoes and earned \$205 a year. In 1875 he made 1,205 pairs, and his wages had risen to 8397, though he worked 12 per cent. less in time. -The Commission appointed by the

earthquakes last Christmas report that over 17,000 build-ings were injured in Granada and Malaga, of which 4,400 were ruined; 745 persons were killed, and 1,485 wounded. -An ocean steamer lately took out to New Zealand a consignment of bumble beck. At present clover does not seed in that country, because there are no bumble bees to fertilize the flowers. The importer hopes that the bumble bees will save him \$5,000 a year

-Carl Schurz's efforts to obtain a Roston newspaper recall the fact that his first venture in jour-nalisin was with the Detroit Post, next with the Westtiche Post of St. Louis; then he tried the New York Evening Post, and current runior now has it that he wants to buy the Boston Post.

-The price of the Genesta, says the London Court Journal, is going up. Four thousand pounds sterling has been refused, but it is intimated that a compromise between that sum and the price asked for the cutter, £6,000, may be effected. This should mean that

-It is doubtful if a legislative body in any country ever passed a law that was so completely and iniversally ignored as the anti-treating act of the last Legislature of Nevada. Everybody claims the right to treat a friend, and the claim is so reasonable that even the officers do not dispute it.

-It required three men with a large wagon move in lively fashion during the whole of a day ately togather up and return to Hilladale College, Mich. he 600 chairs and benches that had been distributed among the barns and fields in the neighboring country on the preceding night by the students. -There are 2,000 Chinese cigarmakers in

San Francisco who command the same wages as whites, while from 6,000 to 8,000 Chinese are in the boot and shos trads. A duzen Chinese firms have engaged in litho-graphy, and in cheap work, as in label and card printng, are proving formidable competitors to the whites. -Late measurements give the height of the great Mexican volcano, Popocatepett, as 17,800 feet above the sea. The crater, which is completely ob-

scured within by sulphurous vapor, is about 2% miles in circuit and 1,000 feet deep. The entire centre of the top of the mountain seems to be solid sulphur, which is deposited at the rate of about a ton a day. -The Omaha Bee says that at the close of the war Major Benteen declined an appointment to be Major in the Ninth (colored) Regiment, saying he would rather be a Captain in a white regiment, and he was accordingly made a Captain in the Seventh. Twelve years later he was promoted to the very Majorship he had

leclined before, but which he then accente -At the German naval port of Wilhelmshaves, on the North Sea, a number of laborers who were engaged in cleaning the iron hull of a steamer ste the mussels they found clinging thereto. The consemence was that nineteen of the men were taken vioently ill, with unmetakable symptoms

-Joaquin Miller told a Washington correspondent of the Denver News that all the money he had made in this country came from his dramatic writings. McKee Rankin gave him \$5,000 for "The Danites," and afterward for a breach of contract he recovered \$11,000 damages. His new play, which is soon to be produced at New Orleans, he is led to believe will be successful.

-An old inhabitant of the English village of Wednesbury, named Edward Hampson, a coachsmith, has just come into possession of 64,083,000 under the will of his uncle, Adam Roades, cattle dealer, of New Zealand. Roades, who was a Wednesbury man, left his native town fifty-three years ago almost penniless, and ince that time he has acquired his wealth by means of

-A half-gallon jug, says the Atlanta Constitution, if intrusted to one of the boys of the neighborhood of Pickens, will be returned filled with corn winskey at access of thirty cents. As the Government is entitled to a tax of forty-five cents on that quantity of liquor, the Constitution fears that the ruling price on the Pickens market indicates a looseness in regard to the legal requirements of the case.

-The French Government has commissioned Lieut. Palat, who is about to undertake a journey across the Sahara desert, from the Mediterranean Sea to Timbuctoo, to inquire into the feasibility of establishing a caravan rosts between the Soudan and Algeria, with a view to diverting to that province some of the commerce of the Soudanese and Saharan tribes that now flows only to Merocco and Tripoli. -The heaviest stag I ever heard of, says

Labouchere in the London Truth, was killed in Knowsicy Park by the late Lord Derby, and weighted 424 pounds clean, or 30 stone 4 rounds. The Scotch red deer have certainly deteriorated in weight since the days of Scrope, for it is now quite exceptional to hear of a stag over 20 stone; but last month two of over 24 stone were shot in Lord Loyat's forest in Inverness-shire. -One hundred and five years ago Nicholas Thomas and Lucy Somes lived in Mt. Desert, Mc. and wanted to be married. There was no minister within thirty mice and so they married themselves. On the town records, under date of 1789, is the contract which they drew up and signed—agreeing, in "the presence of God, the angels, and these witnesses, to love, to cherish and nourish," and to "love, honor, and obey," as husband and wife, so long as God should continue their

band and wife, so long as God should continue their -A custom of the days gone by still ob-—A CUSION Of the days gone by still ob-tains in the District of Columbia courts. According to an oid Maryland law, the foreman of each jury is pra-sented with a pound of tobucco on rendering the ver-dict in each case. As this is far in excess of the de-mand for the weed, the cash equivalent of \$1 is substi-tuted. The tobacco fund amounts to a considerable sum during a term of court, and is usually devoted to the

during a term of court, and is usually devoted to the purchase of a cane for the foreman, bouquets for the Judge, and minor comforts for the jurors. -A brewery at Toronto has been making and selling what was styled "bine-ribbon beer," so named after a local temperance organization, and nu-merous uniformed persons have been freely retaining it. This week a suit was brought before a county Judge to test the matter. It was ascertained that the lever or tained two to three percent of aicohol, or one built the quantity of alcohol contained in ordinary American lager. The Judge held that the amount of alcohol in the beer would render it intexicating. While the trial was in progress the prosecution made a practical test of the eger by procuring the services of two men, who drank seven glasses each in an hour and a half. Both became quite drank. The decision of the Court was

against the beer. -To Mr. Willis, the well-known British student and operator in photography, is due the ancess achieved in the art of photoschemical trusting in metallic plannum, succeeding not only in employing piatonam in its metallic state as a plyment, but in obtaining permaits metallic state as a pigment, but in obtaining perma-ment and practical results by a method to which the parti-cles of pigments forming the pictures are intestiled or entangled among the flore of the paper on which they are printed not depending for their addesion on the use of any sixing material. Paper is conted with a mix-ture of aqueous solutions of ferric oxiste and potassic chloro platinate, then dried, and exposed to light under a negative. After it has had a soft ent exposure it is flusted on a not aqueous solution containing potassid oxisists and a sait of platinum. This solution instantly desciopes the picture, which is then wested in one of two solutions, to remove the chemical saits adhering to